UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.55
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Samoa and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

Human rights and mass exoduses

The General Assembly,

Mindful of its general humanitarian mandate under the Charter of the United Nations to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Deeply disturbed by the increasing scale and magnitude of exoduses of refugees and displacements of population in many regions of the world and by the human suffering of millions of refugees and displaced persons,

Conscious of the fact that human rights violations are one of the multiple and complex factors causing mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, as indicated in the study of the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on this subject 1/ and also in the report of the Group of

---

1/ E/CN.4/1503.

Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, 2/

Aware of the recommendations concerning mass exoduses made by the Commission on Human Rights to its Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities and to special rapporteurs to be taken into account when studying violations of human rights in any part of the world,

Deeply preoccupied by the increasingly heavy burden being imposed, particularly upon developing countries with limited resources of their own and upon the international community as whole, by these sudden mass exoduses and displacements of population,

Stressing the need for international cooperation aimed at averting new massive flows of refugees while providing durable solutions to actual refugee situations,

Reaffirming its resolution 41/70 of 3 December 1986, in which it endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees,

Recalling its resolution 45/153 of 18 December 1990 and Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/73 of 6 March 1991, as well as all previous relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights,

Welcoming the steps taken so far by the United Nations to examine the problem of massive outflows of refugees and displaced persons in all its aspects, including its root causes,

Noting that the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has specifically acknowledged the direct relationship between observance of human rights standards, refugee movements and problems of protection,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees that the principal organs of the United Nations should make fuller use of their respective competences under the Charter of the United Nations for the prevention of massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

2. Again invites all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their cooperation and assistance in worldwide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses;

2/ A/41/324, annex.

3. Requests all Governments to ensure the effective implementation of the relevant international instruments, in particular in the field of human rights, as this would contribute to averting new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

4. Invites the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question of human rights and mass exoduses under review with a view to supporting the early-warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

5. Takes note with appreciation of the emphasis placed by the Secretary-General in his annual report on the need to develop the capacity of the United Nations for early warning and preventive diplomacy to help deter humanitarian crises;

6. Reiterates, in this regard, its previous resolutions on the question of human rights and mass exoduses and requests the Secretary-General, in the further development of the capacity of the Secretariat for early warning and preventive diplomacy, to pay particular attention to international cooperation to avert new flows of refugees;

7. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on human rights and mass exoduses, 3/ and reiterates its request that future reports include information concerning the modalities and operations of early-warning activities to avert new and massive flows of refugees;

8. Specially encourages the Secretary-General to continue to discharge the task described in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees, including the continuous monitoring of all potential outflows, and to implement the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit contained in its report entitled "The coordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows"; 4/

9. Requests the Secretary-General to intensify his efforts to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early-warning system and the strengthening of coordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons;

10. Reiterates the importance of the early-warning function of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information;

3/ A/46/542.

4/ A/45/649 and Corr.1, annex.

11. Urges the Secretary-General to allocate the necessary resources to consolidate and strengthen the system for undertaking early-warning activities in the humanitarian area by, inter alia, the computerization of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and strengthened coordination among the relevant parts of the United Nations system, especially the Office for Research and the Collection of Information, as well as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat and the relevant specialized agencies;

12. Welcomes the information in the report of the Secretary-General that a temporary post is expected to become available in the biennium 1992-1993 in order that a computer specialist can be recruited to further the development of the ORCIDATA system;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to make the necessary information available to the competent United Nations organs, bearing in mind the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on coordination;

14. Invites bodies of the United Nations system to consider the most expedient ways and means of following up the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit on coordination;

15. Welcomes the initiation of close contacts between the Office for Research and the Collection of Information and a large number of United Nations agencies and offices in pursuit of a system-wide network for early warning of potential mass exoduses;

16. Welcomes the establishment by the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the Ad Hoc Working Group on Early Warning regarding New Flows of Refugees and Displaced Persons with a mandate to develop an effective early-warning system related to possible flows of refugees and displaced persons, including practical measures of cooperation and procedures for gathering, analysing and disseminating information in a timely manner to all concerned, and to make recommendations on the need for an inter-agency consultative mechanism;

17. Urges the Ad Hoc Working Group to carry out its mandate and submit to the Administrative Committee on Coordination in 1992 its report on the early-warning mechanism to be established;

18. Emphasizes the significance of this task of the Ad Hoc Working Group in view of the continuing situation with regard to mass exoduses;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the strengthened role that he is playing in undertaking early-warning activities, especially in the humanitarian area, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Cooperation to Avert New Flows of Refugees;

20. Invites the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly informed of the efforts to follow up recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

21. Also invites the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session detailed information on the programmatic, institutional, administrative, financial, and managerial efforts instituted to enhance the capacity of the United Nations to avert new flows of refugees and to tackle the root causes of such outflows;

22. Decides to continue consideration of the question of human rights and mass exoduses at its forty-seventh session.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.56
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Australia, Bahamas, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Samoa, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Vanuatu: draft resolution

International Year for the World's Indigenous People

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations, set forth in its Charter, is the achievement of international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reiterating its resolution 45/164 of 18 December 1990, proclaiming 1993 as the International Year for the World's Indigenous People, with a view to strengthening international cooperation for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in such areas, inter alia, as human rights, the environment, development, education, health,

Taking into account the guidelines for international years and anniversaries adopted by the General Assembly in decision 35/424 of 5 December 1980,

Bearing in mind Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/57 of 6 March 1991,

Noting with satisfaction the initiatives taken by the Executive Board of the United Nations Children's Fund in its resolution 1991/7 and the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme in its resolution 1991/12 in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/57,

Noting the entry into force on 5 September 1991 of the Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No. 169) of the International Labour Organisation,

Welcoming decision 3/7 of 4 September 1991 of the Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development regarding the opportunity afforded by the International Year for the World's Indigenous People as a first step towards mobilizing international technical and financial cooperation for the self-development of indigenous people and their communities, 1/

Informed of the endorsement by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities at its forty-third session of the second working paper 2/ submitted by Mr. Asbjorn Eide and Ms. Christy Mbonu,

Mindful of the preparatory process for the World Conference on Human Rights to be held in 1993,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General 3/ regarding the preparation and the organization of the International Year for the World's Indigenous People,

Recognizing the value and the diversity of the cultures and the forms of social organization of the world's indigenous people,

1. Requests the Secretary-General to proclaim during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, the theme "Indigenous people - a new partnership" for the International Year;

2. Recommends that the specialized agencies, regional commissions and other organizations of the United Nations system, in their consideration of the contributions that they can make to the success of the Year, be guided by how:

1/ A/46/48 (Part II).

2/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1991/39.

3/ A/46/543.

(a) Their operational activities can most effectively contribute to the solutions of problems faced by indigenous people;

(b) Indigenous people can play an important role in the planning, implementation and evaluation of projects which may affect them;

3. Encourages States to consult with indigenous people, and non-governmental organizations working with them, regarding activities for the Year;

4. Invites States again to inform the Secretary-General of their initiatives;

5. Adopts the annexed programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People;

6. Recommends the appointment of the Under-Secretary-General for Human Rights as the Coordinator of the International Year with functional duties to be assigned to the Centre on Human Rights in conjunction with the Office of the Director-General for International Economic Cooperation and the International Labour Organisation;

7. Requests the Coordinator actively to solicit the cooperation of other elements of the United Nations, including financial and development institutions;

8. Decides:

(a) That the Coordinator shall convene early in 1992 a technical meeting of agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system with representatives of States, organizations of indigenous people and other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in indigenous matters:

(i) To identify programme areas or capabilities that are of particular relevance and priority to indigenous people;

(ii) To agree on specific objectives for special projects to be implemented in 1993 as part of the International Year and to ensure their consonance with the theme and objectives of the Year;

(iii) To consider existing project guidelines and recommend effective means for including indigenous people in the initiation, the design and implementation of the special projects to be undertaken in 1993;

(iv) To suggest appropriate procedures and criteria for the evaluation of projects involving indigenous people, in 1993 and thereafter;

(v) To consider what financial provisions, if any, need to be made to ensure implementation of the foregoing;

(vi) To report on the outcome of the technical meeting conference to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-ninth session;

(b) To continue to take into account the ongoing work of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities as well as that of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations;

(c) To conduct the opening ceremonies for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People at its forty-seventh session in 1992;

9. Invites those States that are in a position to do so to consider means by which they could provide resources to assist the United Nations work on the International Year, for example by the secondment of suitable staff;

10. Urges States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as indigenous peoples' organizations to contribute to the Voluntary Fund for the International Year opened by the Secretary-General;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to give all the necessary assistance to permit the implementation of the Coordinator's tasks;

12. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to convene a meeting of participating parties to the programmes and projects of the International Year to assess after the International Year what conclusions can be drawn from the activities.

Annex

Programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People

I. ACTIVITIES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

A. United Nations observances to set the general tone for activities under the International Year

(a) A formal opening-day ceremony by the Secretary-General in New York, during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly;

(b) Messages of support by heads of State or Government, executive heads of United Nations bodies as well as chairpersons of the principal committees;

(c) A formal day of observance during the forty-ninth session of the Commission on Human Rights at Geneva;

(d) Issuance of slogan cancellations by the United Nations Postal Administration, paraphrasing "indigenous people - indigenous rights"/International Year for the World's Indigenous People, 1993;

(e) Design of a symbol by an indigenous artist for use in connection with activities during the International Year.

B. Projects and activities to be undertaken by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat, in cooperation with the Coordinator and in consultation with indigenous organizations

(a) Production in all languages and dissemination of a poster highlighting the global diversity of indigenous people, and of a public service announcement using the same design as the poster for placement in international magazines, as space is donated;

(b) Publication of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in local languages;

(c) Production and wide distribution of special programmes in the radio series of the Department of Public Information, aimed at general and non-indigenous audiences;

(d) Production in all six official languages of an illustrated brochure on the Year, intended for use by United Nations information centres, non-governmental organizations, schools, the media and the general public.

C. Activities of the United Nations system

(a) Increasing the coordination, cooperation and technical assistance by the United Nations agencies and bodies for the solution of problems faced by indigenous communities in areas such as human rights, the environment, development, education and health. In this connection, it is recommended that United Nations operational agencies explore possible new areas of cooperation, in particular technical and financial assistance;

(b) Funding of concrete projects for indigenous communities, reflecting the wishes of indigenous people, that can have a direct benefit to the community;

(c) Increasing publicity, especially to indigenous communities, on the work of the United Nations in areas related to the objectives of the Year;

(d) Increasing awareness of the existence of relevant international legal instruments related to the objectives of the Year, and promoting their widespread ratification and implementation;

(e) Establishing networks of indigenous organizations and communities for the sharing of information and experience in particular fields, such as health care, bilingual education, resource and environmental management;

(f) Contracting or secondment of indigenous organizations and persons with relevant expertise in carrying out projects for the benefit of indigenous communities throughout the world;

(g) Examining the possibility of holding the next two sessions of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations in the western hemisphere and in the Asia/Pacific region;

(h) Promoting an international trade fair of indigenous products;

(i) Providing technical assistance to Governments wishing to make provisions in their legislation for the protection and promotion of the human rights of indigenous people, in particular on questions of land, environmental protection and strengthening of cultural identity, as well as technical and financial assistance for the implementation of such legislation.

II. ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

Member States are invited, in conformity with their right to determine freely their own development objectives in the light of their particular situations, to consider adopting the following measures to ensure the success of the Year:

(a) Governments could designate a contact person for the Year in the appropriate ministry and establish national committees composed of governmental, indigenous and non-governmental representatives to prepare a national programme of activities;

(b) Governments could raise public awareness through information and education projects. These might include the publication of books, posters and leaflets by and/or on indigenous people; an educational book about the values, history and aspirations of indigenous people; special programmes on national radio and television; grants and awards for research about indigenous people by indigenous scholars; meetings and conferences;

(c) Governments could promote indigenous initiatives in such areas as radio and television and model projects on education, health, employment, housing and the environment;

(d) Governments could present information, prepared in partnership with indigenous people, about the situation prevailing in the country and the activities initiated during the International Year;

(e) Governments could encourage participation of indigenous people in the preparation and implementation of all activities undertaken in connection with the International Year;

(f) Indigenous organizations and communities could be encouraged to prepare their own programmes of activities and to take such measures as:

(i) Establishing contact points and committees for the Year, with a view to facilitating participation in the organization and implementation of activities carried out at the national level;

(ii) Preparing programmes of information activities, including publications, exhibitions, educational material, meetings, cultural events and training courses. Support for such activities should be sought from international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations;

(iii) Indigenous communities could plan demonstration projects in development, environment, health, education or in other areas; support for such activities could be sought from international organizations, Governments and non-governmental organizations.

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.57
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (c)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Argentina, Australia, Bahrain, Botswana, Canada, Costa Rica, Egypt, Hungary, India, Kuwait, Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Situation of human rights in Kuwait under Iraqi occupation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 45/170 of 18 December 1990,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 2/ and the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, 3/

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

---

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

Expressing its grave concern at the grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms during the occupation of Kuwait,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/67 of 6 March 1991;

2. Expresses its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights in Kuwait under Iraqi Occupation for his preliminary report;

3. Expresses its deep concern for Kuwaiti and third-country national detainees and missing persons in Iraq;

4. Requests the Government of Iraq to provide information on all Kuwaiti persons and third-country nationals deported from Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 who may still be detained and to release, in accordance with its obligations under article 118 of the Geneva Convention relative to Prisoners-of-War 4/ and article 134 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, 5/ these persons without delay;

5. Also requests the Government of Iraq to provide, in accordance with its obligations under articles 120 and 127 of the Geneva Convention relative to Prisoners-of-War, and articles 129 and 130 of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, detailed information on persons arrested in Kuwait between 2 August 1990 and 26 February 1991 who may have died during or after that period while in detention as well as on the site of their graves;

6. Further requests the Government of Iraq to search for the persons still missing and cooperate with international humanitarian organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, in this regard;

7. Demands that the Government of Iraq cooperate and facilitate the work of international humanitarian organizations, notably the International Committee of the Red Cross, in their search for and eventual repatriation of Kuwaiti and third-country national detainees and missing persons.

4/ Ibid., No. 972.

5/ Ibid., No. 973.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.58
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (c)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee on the basis of informal consultations

Situation of human rights in Afghanistan

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 2/ and accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 3/ and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, 4/

Aware of its responsibility to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and resolved to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms and to fulfil the obligations they have freely undertaken under the various international instruments,

---

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

4/ Ibid., vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1984/37 of 24 May 1984, in which the Council requested the Chairman of the Commission on Human Rights to appoint a special rapporteur to examine the situation of human rights in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of the inhabitants of the country before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces,

Recalling its resolution 45/174 of 18 December 1990 and all its other relevant resolutions, as well as the resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and decisions of the Economic and Social Council,

Taking note in particular of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/78 of 6 March 1991, 5/ in which the Commission decided to extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan for one year, and of Economic and Social Council decision 1991/259 of 31 May 1991, in which the Council confirmed the extension and requested the Special Rapporteur to report to the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan,

Emphasizing the relevance and validity for all parties concerned of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988, 6/ which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution,

Underlining the importance of the Secretary-General's statement of 21 May 1991, 7/ in which he provided a five-point peace plan to serve as the basis for a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan, acceptable to the majority of the Afghan people,

Noting with satisfaction the joint statement of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of 13 September 1991 on the simultaneous cut-off of weapons deliveries to the Afghan parties by 1 January 1992, and expressing the hope that such agreement will be implemented on a broader basis,

Noting with deep concern that a situation of armed conflict continues to exist in Afghanistan, that acts of terrorism are perpetrated on a wide scale against the civilian population, that the treatment of prisoners detained in connection with the conflict usually does not conform to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977,

---

5/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

6/ S/19835, annex I.

7/ A/46/606, annex I.

Deeply concerned that more than five million refugees are still living outside Afghanistan and that many Afghans are displaced within the country and, despite a slight improvement of the conditions for the return of refugees, no massive return has been reported,

Aware also that the reasons given by the refugees for not returning to Afghanistan pending the achievement of a comprehensive political solution and the establishment of a broad-based government include the continued fighting in some provinces, the use of very destructive arms in the conflict, the minefields that have been laid in many parts of the country, the lack of an effective authority in many areas, the destruction of the economy and other obstacles that would be encountered by refugees in returning to Afghanistan,

Commending the activity carried out by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross in cooperation with the Afghan authorities, as well as non-governmental organizations, in favour of the people of Afghanistan,

Taking note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan 8/ and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein,

1. Welcomes the cooperation of the Afghan authorities with the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan;

2. Welcomes the cooperation that the Afghan authorities have extended, in particular to the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and to international organizations such as the specialized agencies, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. Welcomes the fact that the Special Rapporteur was able to visit areas in Afghanistan not under government control;

4. Welcomes the steps undertaken by the Afghan authorities to reform the judicial system in order to conform it to international standards, and encourages them to continue with this process;

5. Urges all parties concerned to increase their efforts in order to achieve a comprehensive political solution based on the five points of the Secretary-General's plan of 21 May 1991 on the free exercise of the right to self-determination by the people of Afghanistan through democratic procedures acceptable to the Afghan people, including free and fair elections, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of conditions that will permit the free return of refugees to their homeland in safety and honour, whenever they wish, and the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms by all Afghans;

8/ A/46/606.

6. Also urges all parties to the conflict to respect accepted humanitarian rules as set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977, to halt the use of weapons against the civilian population, to protect all prisoners from acts of reprisals and violence, including ill-treatment, torture and summary executions, to transmit to the International Committee of the Red Cross the names of all prisoners, to expedite the exchange of prisoners wherever they may be held and to grant to that Committee unrestricted access to all parts of the country and the right to visit all prisoners in accordance with its established criteria;

7. Calls upon all States and parties concerned to render all possible assistance in order to resolve the issue of all prisoners of war detained as a result of the conflict, including those from the forces loyal to the Afghan authorities and opposition groups;

8. Also calls upon all States and parties concerned to render all possible assistance in order to resolve the issue of the Soviet prisoners of war as an important humanitarian question;

9. Calls upon the Afghan authorities to investigate thoroughly the fate of those persons who have disappeared, to apply amnesty decrees equally to foreign detainees, to reduce the period during which prisoners await trial, to treat all prisoners, especially those awaiting trial or in custody in juvenile rehabilitation centres, in accordance with the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, 9/ adopted by the First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, and to apply to all convicted persons article 14, paragraphs 3 (d) and 5, of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; 2/

10. Notes with interest the reply of the Soviet authorities concerning the fate of those Afghan children who are in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

11. Notes improvements in the treatment of prisoners and urges all the parties to the conflict to conform fully to the humanitarian rules set out in the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto, of 1977;

12. Notes with concern the allegations of atrocities that are still committed against Afghan soldiers, civil servants and captured civilians;

13. Requests the Afghan authorities to take the proper steps in order to permit activity by the political opponents, and appeals to all conflicting parties to act likewise;

9/ See Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1).

14. Appeals to the Afghan authorities to commute the death sentences imposed on the persons allegedly involved in the attempted coup d'état of March 1991;

15. Expresses its concern at reports that the living conditions of refugees, especially those of women and children, are becoming increasingly difficult because of the decline in international humanitarian assistance;

16. Urgently appeals to all Member States, humanitarian organizations and all parties concerned to cooperate fully, especially on the subject of mine detection and clearance, in order to facilitate the return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes in safety and dignity, in conformity with the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan;

17. Urgently appeals to all Member States and humanitarian organizations to continue to promote the implementation of the projects envisaged by the Coordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, especially the pilot projects for the repatriation of refugees;

18. Urges all parties concerned to undertake all necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel of humanitarian organizations involved in the implementation of United Nations humanitarian and economic assistance programmes relating to Afghanistan and the programmes of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

19. Urges all parties concerned to extend their full cooperation to the Commission on Human Rights and its Special Rapporteur;

20. Requests the Secretary-General to give all necessary assistance to the Special Rapporteur;

21. Decides to keep under consideration, during its forty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in Afghanistan in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.59
25 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Afghanistan, Cuba, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nigeria, Viet Nam and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Strengthening of United Nations action in the human rights field through the promotion of international cooperation and the importance of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and its determination to promote social progress and better standards of living in greater freedom,

Bearing in mind that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Bearing in mind equally that one of the purposes of the United Nations is to achieve international cooperation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Recalling that, in accordance with Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Organization shall promote universal respect for, and

observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, with a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being that are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, and that, in accordance with Article 56, all Members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55,

Reiterating that Member States should continue to act in the human rights field in conformity with the provisions of the Charter,

Desirous of achieving further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Considering that such international cooperation should be based on the principles embodied in international law, especially the Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights 2/ and other relevant instruments,

Deeply convinced that United Nations action in this field should be based not only on a profound understanding of the broad range of problems existing in all societies and on full respect for the political, economic and social realities of each of them, in strict compliance with Article 2 of the Charter, and for the basic purpose of bringing about international cooperation in solving international problems of a humanitarian character, achieving development and promoting the rights and freedoms of all,

Reaffirming its resolution 45/163 of 18 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 32/130 of 16 December 1977, 37/200 of 18 December 1982, 41/155 of 4 December 1986 and 43/155 of 8 December 1988,

Bearing in mind its resolutions 2131 (XX) of 21 December 1965, 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 and 36/103 of 9 December 1981,

Bearing in mind also Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/79 of 6 March 1991, 3/

Aware of the fact that the promotion, protection and full exercise of all human rights and fundamental freedoms as legitimate concerns of the world community should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends,

---

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Reaffirming the duty of every State to refrain from exploiting and distorting human rights questions as a means of interfering in the internal affairs of States, exerting pressure on other States or creating distrust and disorder within or between States or groups of States,

Underlining the obligation that Governments have to promote and protect human rights and to carry out the responsibilities that they have undertaken under international law, especially the Charter, as well as various international instruments in the field of human rights,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right freely to determine, without external interference, their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right within the provisions of the Charter, including respect for territorial integrity;

2. Reaffirms that it is a purpose of the United Nations and the task of all Member States in cooperation with the Organization to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms and to remain vigilant with regard to violations of human rights wherever they occur;

3. Calls upon all Member States to base their activities for the protection and promotion of human rights, including the development of further international cooperation in this field, on the Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 2/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 2/ and other relevant international instruments and to refrain from activities that are inconsistent with this international legal framework;

4. Considers that international cooperation in this field should make an effective and practical contribution to the urgent task of preventing mass and flagrant violations of human rights, to the promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to the strengthening of international peace and security;

5. Affirms that the promotion, protection and full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms, as legitimate concerns of the world community, should be guided by the principles of non-selectivity, impartiality and objectivity and should not be used for political ends;

6. Expresses its conviction that an unbiased and fair approach to human rights issues contributes to the promotion of international cooperation as well as to the effective promotion, protection and realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

7. Underlines, in this context, the continuing need for impartial and objective information on the political, economic and social situations and events of all countries, while reiterating the duty of all States to refrain

from any campaign of defamation, slander or hostile propaganda carried out for the purpose of intervening or interfering in the internal affairs of other States;

8. Invites Member States to consider adopting, as appropriate, within the framework of their respective legal systems and in accordance with their obligations under international law, especially the Charter, as well as international human rights instruments, the measures that they may deem appropriate to achieve further progress in international cooperation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. Requests the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to continue to examine ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard, on the basis of the present resolution and of Commission resolution 1991/79;

10. Also requests the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights and the Regional Conferences to consider the content of the present resolution as a matter of priority, with a view to recommending ways and means to strengthen United Nations action in this regard;

11. Requests the Governments of Member States to give the Secretary-General their views and comments on the present resolution so that they can be transmitted to the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to provide the Preparatory Committee for the World Conference on Human Rights with the documentation available on the content of the present resolution;

13. Decides to continue to consider the content of the present resolution under this same agenda item at its forty-eighth session.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.60
25 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Afghanistan, China, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United Republic of Tanzania and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Respect for the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to take other appropriate measures to strengthen universal peace,

Recalling its resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Also recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, by which it approved the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Further recalling the principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter of the United Nations, which establishes that nothing contained in the Charter shall authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State or shall require the Members to submit such matters to settlement under the Charter,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for the elimination of apartheid and for the establishment of a society in which all the people of South Africa as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed, will enjoy equal and full political and other rights and participate freely in the determination of their destiny,

Also reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to decide freely on their own future,

Recognizing that the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of any State should be respected in the holding of elections,

Also recognizing that there is no single political system or single model for electoral processes equally suited to all nations and their peoples, and that political systems and electoral processes are subject to historical, political, cultural and religious factors,

Recalling its resolutions 44/147 of 15 December 1989 and 45/151 of 18 December 1990,

1. Reiterates that, by virtue of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, all peoples have the right, freely and without external interference, to determine their political status and to pursue their economic, social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect that right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter;

2. Reaffirms that it is the concern solely of peoples to determine methods and to establish institutions regarding the electoral process, as well as to determine the ways for its implementation according to their constitutional and national legislation;

3. Also reaffirms that any activities that attempt, directly or indirectly, to interfere in the free development of national electoral processes, in particular in the developing countries, or that intend to sway the results of such processes, violate the spirit and letter of the principles established in the Charter and in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Recognizes that there is no universal need for the United Nations to provide electoral assistance to Member States, except in special circumstances such as cases of decolonization, in the context of regional or international peace processes or at the request of specific sovereign States, by virtue of resolutions adopted by the Security Council or the General Assembly in each individual case, in strict conformity with the principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

5. Urges all States to respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of States and the sovereign right of peoples to determine their political, economic and social system;

6. Strongly appeals to all States to refrain from financing or providing, directly or indirectly, any other form of overt or covert support for political parties or groups and from taking actions to undermine the electoral processes in any country;

7. Condemns any act of armed aggression or threat or use of force against peoples, their elected Governments or their legitimate leaders;

8. Solemnly declares that only the total eradication of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial, democratic society based on majority rule, through the full and free exercise of adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa, can lead to a just and lasting solution to the situation in South Africa;

9. Reaffirms the legitimacy of the struggle of all peoples under colonial and foreign domination, particularly the Palestinian people, for the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, which will enable them to determine their political, economic and social system, without interference;

10. Calls upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-eighth session, to give priority to the review of the fundamental factors that negatively affect the observance of the principle of national sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of States in their electoral processes and to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session, through the Economic and Social Council;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution under the item entitled "Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.61
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, El Salvador, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, Romania, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

Enhancing the effectiveness of periodic and genuine elections

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 45/150 of 18 December 1990, 44/146 of 15 December 1989 and 43/157 of 8 December 1988, as well as Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/51 of March 1989, 1/

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General 2/ on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections,

Aware of its obligations under the Charter of the United Nations to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples and to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all,

---

1/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1989, Supplement No. 2 (E/1989/20), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ A/46/609 and Add.1 and 2.

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 3/ which provide that everyone has the right to take part in the government of his or her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives, that everyone has the right of equal access to public service in his or her country, that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government, and that this will shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures,

Noting that the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 4/ provides that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country,

Condemning the system of apartheid and any other denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Recalling that, pursuant to Article 2 of the Charter, all States enjoy sovereign equality and that each State, in accordance with the will of its people, has the right freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems,

Recognizing that there is no single political system or electoral method that is equally suited to all nations and their people,

Noting with appreciation the various technical assistance and advisory services which the Centre for Human Rights and the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme are providing to Member States, at their request, in their transition towards democracy, and invites those bodies to continue and intensify these efforts as requested,

Taking note of the electoral assistance which the Organization is providing to Member States at their request,

Recognizing that the designation of a Coordinator for Electoral Matters would enhance the capability of the Organization to respond effectively to

---

3/ Resolution 217 A (III).

4/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

requests from Member States for electoral assistance, while retaining the necessary flexibility,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

2. Underscores the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which establish that the authority to govern shall be based on the will of the people, as expressed in periodic and genuine elections;

3. Stresses its conviction that periodic and genuine elections are a necessary and indispensable element of sustained efforts to protect the rights and interests of the governed and that, as a matter of practical experience, the right of everyone to take part in the government of his or her country is a crucial factor in the effective enjoyment by all of a wide range of other human rights and fundamental freedoms, embracing political, economic, social and cultural rights;

4. Declares that determining the will of the people requires an electoral process that provides an equal opportunity for all citizens to become candidates and put forward their political views, individually and in cooperation with others, as provided in national constitutions and laws;

5. Recognizes that the efforts of the international community to enhance the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections should not call into question each State's sovereign right, in accordance with the will of its people, freely to choose and develop its political, social, economic and cultural systems, whether or not they conform to the preferences of other States;

6. Underscores the duty of each member of the international community to respect the decisions taken by other States in freely choosing and developing their electoral institutions;

7. Reaffirms that apartheid must be abolished, that the systematic denial or abridgement of the right to vote on the grounds of race or colour is a gross violation of human rights and an affront to the conscience and dignity of mankind and that the right to participate in a political system based on common and equal citizenship and universal franchise is essential for the exercise of the principle of periodic and genuine elections;

8. Affirms the value of the electoral assistance that the United Nations has provided at the request of Member States, in the context of full respect for their sovereignty;

9. Believes that the international community should continue to give serious consideration to ways in which the United Nations can respond to the requests of Member States as they seek to promote and strengthen their electoral institutions and procedures;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to designate a senior United Nations official in his Offices as Coordinator for Electoral Matters who would carry out the functions set out in paragraph 81 of the Secretary-General's report;

11. Determines that, as provided in paragraph 81 of the report, the Coordinator would neither pre-empt nor supersede ongoing arrangements regarding electoral assistance nor prejudice the operational arrangements for missions which the Organization may decide to undertake;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, to allocate from within existing resources and as appropriate, a small number of staff and other resources to support the Coordinator for Electoral Matters in carrying out his or her functions;

13. Commends the Centre for Human Rights for Development of the Secretariat and the United Nations Development Programme and the Department of Technical Cooperation for the technical electoral assistance they have and are providing to requesting Member States, and requests that they collaborate closely with and inform the Coordinator for Electoral Matters of the assistance provided and activities undertaken by them in the area of electoral assistance;

14. Asks the Secretary-General to notify the competent organ of the United Nations upon receipt of official requests for electoral verification, and upon the direction of that organ, provide appropriate assistance;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to establish a voluntary trust fund to finance electoral assistance missions in cases where the requesting Member State is unable to do so in whole or in part and to develop guidelines for disbursements therefrom;

16. Affirms the effectiveness of, and the need for coordination with regional organizations and other relevant entities having international electoral assistance experience;

17. Requests the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 82 of his report, to make recommendations to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session regarding guidelines and terms of reference for United Nations electoral involvement;

18. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session on the implementation of the present resolution and on the Organization's experience in providing electoral assistance to Member States as well as the nature and disposition of the requests from Member States under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.62
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 12

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bahamas, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Spain, Suriname, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

Social development

The General Assembly,

Recalling Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230 of 30 May 1991,

Taking note of the general debate during the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly,

Mindful of paragraph 42 of the Declaration of the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77, adopted on 30 September 1991 which states: "The Ministers reiterated the importance of social matters within the system of the United Nations. They stressed the need for a concerted effort by developing countries to coordinate and harmonize their positions in this area. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the possibility of convening a world summit for social development",

Taking into account the debate in the Third Committee on the item entitled "Social development" and the widespread support expressed for the world summit for social development and for the consultations under way,

Taking note of the statements delivered by the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation and Development and the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Vienna and Head of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, before the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its forty-sixth session,

Recalling resolution 42/125 of 7 December 1987, which endorsed the Guiding Principles for Developmental Social Welfare Policies and Programmes in the Near Future, 1/

Recalling also resolution 44/65 of 8 December 1989, which reaffirmed the validity of the Guiding Principles as an appropriate framework for future action in the field of social welfare and development,

Mindful of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, proclaimed by the Assembly in its resolution 2542 (XXIV) of 11 December 1969,

Conscious of the increasing international awareness of economic and social factors as important components of peace and security,

1. Welcomes Economic and Social Council decision 1991/230, which requests the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with all Member States on the possibility of convening a World Summit for Social Development and to report to the regular session of the Council of 1992;

2. Also welcomes the decision of the Secretary-General to appoint a special representative to carry out these consultations on his behalf, and invites the Special Representative to take due note in his report to the Secretary-General of the points of view expressed in the General Assembly and in the Third Committee on the world summit for social development;

3. Calls upon Governments to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and his Special Representative by participating actively in these consultations;

4. Requests the concerned organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to assist the Secretary-General and his Special Representative in these consultations, as appropriate;

5. Calls upon the Economic and Social Council, after considering the report of the Secretary-General requested by Council decision 1991/230, to make an appropriate recommendation to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

1/ E/CONF.80/10.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.63
25 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Czechoslovakia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Samoa, Senegal, Sweden, Ukraine, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

The General Assembly,

Conscious of the need to promote universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion,

Reaffirming its resolution 36/55 of 25 November 1981, by which it proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief,

Recalling its resolution 45/136 of 14 December 1990, in which it requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration,

Encouraged by the efforts being made by the Commission on Human Rights and by the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to study relevant developments affecting the implementation of the Declaration,

Recalling Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/27 of 2 March 1990 1/ and Economic and Social Council decision 1990/229 of 25 May 1990, by which the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate was extended for two years,

Recognizing that it is desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and that both Governments and non-governmental organizations have an important role to play in this domain,

Emphasizing that non-governmental organizations and religious bodies and groups at every level have an important role to play in the promotion of tolerance and the protection of freedom of religion or belief by, inter alia, engaging in the examination of the most effective means to promote the implementation of the Declaration,

Conscious of the importance of education in ensuring tolerance of religion and belief,

Seriously concerned that intolerance and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief continue to occur in many parts of the world and that in some respects the incidence thereof has increased,

Believing that further efforts are therefore required to promote and protect the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief and to eliminate all forms of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief,

Recalling that 1991 marks the tenth anniversary of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration and that this provides an opportunity to reinforce efforts aimed at the effective implementation of the Declaration,

Noting that the Commission on Human Rights welcomed with appreciation the working paper prepared by Mr. Theo van Boven, 2/ member of the Subcommission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, which contained a compilation of provisions relevant to the elimination of intolerance and discrimination based on religion or belief, as well as the issues and factors to be considered before any drafting of a further binding international instrument, and emphasizing, in this connection, the relevance of General Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights",

---

1/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 2 and corrigendum (E/1990/22 and Corr.1), chap. II, sect. A.

2/ E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/32.

1. Reaffirms that freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief is a right guaranteed to all without discrimination;

2. Urges States, therefore, in accordance with their respective constitutional systems and with such internationally accepted instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 3/ the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 4/ and the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, to provide, where they have not already done so, adequate constitutional and legal guarantees of freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including the provision of effective remedies where there is intolerance or discrimination based on religion or belief;

3. Urges all States to take all appropriate measures to combat intolerance and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief and, in this context, to examine where necessary the supervision and training of members of law enforcement bodies, civil servants, educators and other public officials to ensure that, in the course of their official duties, they respect different religions and beliefs and do not discriminate against persons professing other religions or beliefs;

4. Calls upon all States to recognize, as provided in the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief, the right of all persons to worship or assemble in connection with a religion or belief, and to establish and maintain places for these purposes;

5. Also calls upon all States in accordance with their national legislation to exert utmost efforts to ensure that religious places and shrines are fully respected and protected;

6. Urges all States to consider, in the context of the tenth anniversary in 1991 of the proclamation by the General Assembly of the Declaration, what further measures might be taken at the national and regional levels to promote the effective implementation of the Declaration;

7. Invites the United Nations University and other academic and research institutions to undertake programmes and studies on the encouragement of understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief;

8. Considers it desirable to enhance the promotional and public information activities of the United Nations in matters relating to freedom of

---

3/ Resolution 217 A (III).

4/ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

religion or belief and to ensure, especially in the context of the tenth anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration, that appropriate measures are taken to this end in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights;

9. Invites the Secretary-General to continue to give high priority to the dissemination of the text of the Declaration, in all the official languages of the United Nations, and to take all appropriate measures to make the text available for use by United Nations information centres, as well as by other interested bodies;

10. Encourages the continued efforts on the part of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate;

11. Recommends that the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion be given appropriate priority in the work of the United Nations programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, including with regard to the drafting of basic legal texts in conformity with international instruments on human rights and taking into account the provisions of the Declaration;

12. Welcomes the announced intention of the Human Rights Committee to prepare a general comment on article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, dealing with freedom of thought, conscience and religion;

13. Welcomes the efforts of non-governmental organizations to promote the implementation of the Declaration;

14. Requests the Secretary-General to invite interested non-governmental organizations to consider what further role they could envisage playing in the implementation of the Declaration and in its dissemination in national and local languages;

15. Urges all States to consider disseminating the text of the Declaration in their respective national languages and to facilitate its dissemination in national and local languages;

16. Requests the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration;

17. Decides to consider the question of the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance at its forty-seventh session under the item entitled "Human rights questions".

UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.64
25 November 1991
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (c)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Guatemala, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Uruguay and Venezuela: draft resolution

Human rights in Haiti

The General Assembly,

Guided by the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1/ and the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/

Reaffirming that all Member States are required to promote and protect human rights and to comply with the obligations laid down in the various instruments in this field,

Taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1991/77 of 6 March 1991 on the situation of human rights in Haiti, 3/

1/ Resolution 217 A (III).

2/ See resolution 2200 A (XX), annex.

3/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1991, Supplement No. 2 (E/1991/22), chap. II, sect. A.

Deeply concerned at the grave events occurring in Haiti since 29 September 1991, which abruptly and violently interrupted the democratic process in that country and have resulted in the violation of human rights and the loss of human lives,

1. Reaffirms its resolution 46/7 of 11 October 1991 concerning the situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti;

2. Vigorously condemns the perpetration of the seditious acts that led to the illegal replacement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, with the consequent use of violence and military coercion and the subsequent violation of human rights in that country;

3. Expresses its grave concern at the human rights violations committed by the illegal Government set up following the 29 September 1991 coup in that country;

4. Condemns the acts of repression carried out by the illegal Government against the popular demonstrations held in response to the military coup, which have resulted in arbitrary detentions and murders;

5. Expresses its concern at the massive exodus of Haitian nationals who are leaving the country and urges that every effort be made to ensure respect for their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

6. Expresses its appreciation for the work done by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;

7. Requests the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-eighth session to examine the report of the independent expert 4/ appointed by the Secretary-General to review the situation of human rights in Haiti, in the light of the events of 29 September 1991 and subsequent developments;

8. Requests Member States to support the mandates resulting from resolutions MRE/RES.1/91 of of 2 October 1991 and MRE/RES.2/91 of 8 October 1991, adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the countries members of the Organization of American States. 5/

4/ E/CN.4/1991/33 and Add.1.

5/ S/23109, annex and A/46/550-S/23127, annex.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.65
27 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (b)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

International Year for the World's Indigenous People

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.56

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in the draft resolution

1. By operative paragraph 5 of draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.56, the General Assembly would adopt the annexed programme of activities for the International Year for the World's Indigenous People.

2. By operative paragraph 8, the General Assembly would decide that the Coordinator of the International Year should convene early in 1992 a technical meeting of agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system with representatives of States, organizations of indigenous people and other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in indigenous matters.

B. Relationship of requests to the proposed programme of work

3. The activities proposed in the draft resolution are related to major programmes 35 and 38, of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 1/ and to section 28, Human rights, and section 31, Public information, of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. 2/

C. Activities by which the requests would be implemented

4. With regard to the programme of activities, especially those to be undertaken by the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat in cooperation with the Coordinator and in consultation with indigenous organizations, it is understood that the public information activities would be carried out beginning in 1993.

5. In connection with the convening early in 1992 of a technical meeting of agencies, regional commissions and other relevant organizations of the United Nations system with representatives of States, organizations of indigenous people and other non-governmental organizations having a special interest in indigenous matters, it is proposed to hold a three-day meeting in 1992 for a total of six meetings with interpretation in six languages.

D. Additional requirements at full cost

6. In connection with the public information activities, no additional requirements would be necessary as these can be accommodated within resources provided in section 31 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

7. The conference-servicing requirements relating to the convening of the technical meeting would amount to $97,200.

8. These estimates of conference-servicing costs are based on the theoretical assumption that no part of the conference-servicing requirements would be met from within the permanent conference-servicing capacity under section 32 of the proposed programme budget, and that additional resources would be required for temporary assistance for meetings. However, as indicated paragraph 32.4 of the proposed programme budget, 2/ the 1992-1993 level of resources for temporary assistance for meetings was estimated on the basis of previous experience to accommodate not only meetings that are programmed, but also additional meetings. In other words, provision was made in the proposed programme budget not only for meetings known at that time of budget preparation but also for meetings that would be authorized subsequently, provided that the number and distribution of meetings and conferences in the biennium 1992-1993 was consistent with the pattern of meetings in past years. On that basis, it is estimated that no additional resources would be required under section 32 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993.

E. Summary

9. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.56, no additional appropriation would be required.

Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

2/ Ibid., Forty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 6 (A/46/6/Rev.1), vol. II.

UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.3/46/L.66
27 November 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-sixth session
THIRD COMMITTEE
Agenda item 98 (a)

HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Programme budget implications of draft resolutions A/C.3/46/L.41 and A/C.3/46/L.42 and draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rules 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

A. Requests contained in draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.41, entitled "Effective implementation of international instruments on human rights, including reporting obligations under international instruments on human rights", and draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47, entitled "Consideration of the request for revision of article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination"

1. In operative paragraph 11 of draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.41, the General Assembly would invite the States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to consider, as a matter of priority, all possibilities for putting arrangements for meeting the costs of implementing those treaties on a viable, guaranteed basis, including by considering possible amendment to the funding provisions of those treaties.

2. In operative paragraph 12, the General Assembly would endorse the recommendation made in October 1990 by the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies, that the General Assembly take appropriate measures to ensure the financing of each of the committees from the United Nations regular budget.

3. In operative paragraph 13, the General Assembly would request the Secretary-General to take the appropriate steps in order to finance the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights bodies from the available resources of the regular budget of the United Nations.

4. In draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47, the General Assembly would be made aware that the Government of Australia had notified the Secretary-General, in writing (A/C.3/46/5), of a request for amendment to article 8, paragraph 6, of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by substituting the existing paragraph with a new paragraph reading "The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall provide the necessary staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee under the Convention." and by adding a new paragraph reading "The members of the Committee established under the present Convention shall receive emoluments from United Nations resources on such terms and conditions as the General Assembly may decide." and would note that article 23 of the Convention required the General Assembly to decide upon the steps, if any, to be taken in respect of such a request. In addition, the Assembly would decide to request the States parties to the Convention to consider the proposed amendment at their next meeting in January 1992 and would request the meeting of States parties to limit the scope of any revision of the Convention to the question of arrangements for meeting the expenses of members of the Committee while they were in performance of Committee duties as provided for in article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention.

5. In connection with the above, reference is made to the report of the Secretary-General (A/46/650) on the implications of full funding for the operation of all human rights treaty bodies. That report provides information concerning the seven international human rights instruments in force that provide for monitoring of treaty implementation by expert bodies (para. 2). These instruments and their respective treaty bodies are listed below:

Instrument	Treaty body
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	Human Rights Committee
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against women
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	Committee against Torture

Instrument	Treaty body
Convention on the Rights of the Child	Committee on the Rights of the Child
International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid	Group of Three

While the activities of five of these treaties are fully funded from the regular budget of the United Nations, those of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee against Torture are either partially funded by the United Nations or exclusively funded by assessments of States parties under specific scales of assessment.

6. In addition, the report also provides details regarding the legal implications of amending the respective Conventions by the States parties to the two treaties (paras. 6-9), indicating that:

> "given the injunction of article 26 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties that 'every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith', States cannot be absolved of their financial obligations under the relevant treaties. It would appear, therefore, that it would be necessary to invoke the amendment provisions in the two treaties if responsibility for funding the activities of the two bodies were to be formally vested in the United Nations."

Therefore, should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.41 and draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47, it is understood that a number of steps would have to be taken by States parties to amend the Conventions before the Assembly could take a decision to transfer the costs relating to the functioning of the two treaty bodies to the regular budget.

7. Nevertheless, for information purposes, the estimates of the costs of the activities under both Conventions during the biennium 1992-1993 are as follows:

	Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination $ 1992-1993	Convention against Torture $ 1992-1993
Activities of treaty bodies		
Travel and subsistence costs of members of the Committees		
18 members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination	300 000	
10 members of the Committee against Torture		228 500
Staffing requirements	-	675 000
Subtotal	300 000	903 500
Conference-servicing costs		
Four sessions of the Committees (two each year)	-	2 100 000
Meetings of States parties (biennial session in 1993)	-	39 900
Subtotal	-	2 139 900
Total	300 000	3 043 400

8. It should be noted that the staffing situation of the Committee against Torture reflects the requirements established for the Centre for Human Rights, that is, 1 P-4, 1 P-2 and 1 General Service. These posts are currently financed under the arrangements of the Convention against Torture. Staffing for the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is included within the regular budget resources of the Centre for Human Rights (section 28). In addition, the conference-servicing costs of both the biennial meeting of States parties and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination have already been included in the overall conference-servicing budget estimates under section 32.

9. In connection with draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47 concerning emoluments for members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, it should be noted that this issue is guided by General Assembly resolutions 35/218 of 17 December 1980 and 44/201 A of 21 December 1989, section VII. Under the terms of resolution 35/218, an amount of $5,000 a year is provided to the Chairman and $3,000 a year to each of the members of the Human Rights Committee, which would appear to have been entrusted with functions similar to those entrusted to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The related annual costs for emoluments of the members of the Committee would therefore amount to $56,000.

10. As regards the travel and subsistence costs for the biennial meetings of persons chairing the human rights bodies, they are estimated at $21,000 and would be absorbed from within the relevant provisions already made in the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1992-1993. The conference-servicing requirements for the five-day meeting which would be scheduled for 1992 would amount to $59,700.

11. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.41 and draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47, no additional appropriation would be required at this stage. It is understood, however, that once the amendment process of the Conventions was completed, the Secretary-General would submit to the General Assembly his proposals on the related costs to be transferred to the United Nations regular budget.

B. Requests contained in draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.42, entitled "Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child"

12. Operative paragraphs 9, 11 and 12 of draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.42 read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

...

"9. Supports the organization of the future work of the Committee on the basis of two sessions per year, each of two or three weeks duration, and the establishment of a pre-sessional working group for a preliminary review of reports from States parties;

...

"11. Invites the Secretary-General to convene a brief meeting of the States parties to the Convention, preferably during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to determine the duration of the future meetings of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, prior to the consideration of the question by the Assembly.

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to consider favourably the possibility of enabling a working group of the whole of the Committee to meet in 1992."

13. With regard to operative paragraph 9 on the organization of the future work of the Committee, it should be recalled that under the terms of the Convention on the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 44/25, the Committee on the Rights of the Child meets annually for a period of three weeks. Therefore, the second session during a year represents an additional requirement that has not been programmed in the 1992-1993 proposed programme budget. Moreover, if meetings of the pre-sessional working group are scheduled before the Committee's sessions, such requirement would lead to additional travel and subsistence costs for five expected members of that Working Group.

14. The additional requirements, as discussed in paragraph 13 above, are estimated as follows:

Substantive costs (for 1993)

	$ (at 1992 rates)
Travel and subsistence for 10 members of the Committee for a second session of three weeks	67 500
Additional travel and subsistence for five members participating in each pre-sessional working group	33 500
Conference-servicing requirements	
Second session of three weeks in 1993	700 800
(Interpretation, 30 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	
(Pre-session documentation: 200 pages: A,C,E,F,R,S)	
(In-session documentation: 20 pages: A,C,E,F,R,S)	
(Post-session documentation: 20 pages: A,C,E,F,R,S)	
(Summary records: 30 meetings: A,C,E,F,R,S)	
Two pre-sessional working groups in 1993 (interpretation, 10 meetings each: A,C,E,F,R,S)	98 200

15. In connection with the request to enable a working group of the whole of the Committee to meet in 1992 (operative para. 12), it has been understood, upon consultation, that the 1992 session of the Committee would be shortened by one week to enable the working group to have its session.

16. As regards the holding of one meeting of States parties (operative para. 11), preferably during the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly, to determine the duration of the future meetings of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, it is understood that efforts would be made to use for that purpose the conference-servicing resources allocated to the Third Committee.

17. Should the General Assembly approve draft resolution A/C.3/46/L.42, no additional appropriation would be required at this stage. It is understood, however, that once the process of amending the Convention on the Rights of the Child is completed, the Secretary-General would submit to the General Assembly his proposals of relating additional costs.

C. Summary

18. Should the General Assembly adopt draft resolutions A/C.3/46/L.41 and A/C.3/46/L.42 and draft decision A/C.3/46/L.47, no additional appropriation would be required at this stage.